



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

343, or nearly 12 per cent. of the college graduates.

But it is in the drift to the business vocations that the change comes out most impressively, an index, in a sense, of the familiar materialistic character of the age. In 1797 there were in business 6 per cent.; in 1802 there were 17 per cent.; in 1813 it fell to 12 per cent., to 8 per cent. in 1821-2-4, to 4 per cent. in 1831-3-4, and rose to 12 per cent. in 1841-5. It seems only fair to include under the head of "business," manufacturing and banking (finance), as well as the mercantile occupations. In the last ten classes there are then 1,149 out of the 2,950 academic graduates, or about 40 per cent., in the "business" vocations. A larger number (413) went into "finance" than into mercantile vocations (368).

Out of 7,869 graduates of the academic department now living and including all classes since 1837, only 173 have gone into agriculture and only 112 into art; 890 into education; 231 into engineering; 927 into finance; only ninety-four into the government service; 2,288 into law; 291 into literature, including journalism; 716 into manufacturing; 575 into medicine; 769 into mercantile pursuits; 496 into the ministry; forty-four into specialized science as distinguished from education; 119 into transportation; and only 119 are unspecified.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT FUND

A COMMITTEE of nineteen influential Harvard alumni, including Mr. Alexander Agassiz and Dr. Simon Newcomb, has issued the following statement:

Charles William Eliot, after forty years of faithful and brilliant service, has resigned the presidency of Harvard University.

We think this event should be recognized by some suitable action on the part of the alumni.

With the cooperation of the Alumni Association we invite the graduates of Harvard University, and others who have been connected with it, to subscribe to a fund to be known as the Charles William Eliot Fund, the income of which shall be paid to President and Mrs. Eliot during their

lives, and afterwards be used in such a manner as he may designate.

It is especially desired that this fund should be, so far as possible, the gift of all, and the smallest contributions will be as gratefully received as the largest.

Subscriptions, to which no publicity will be given, may be sent to F. L. Higginson, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

THE DARWIN CELEBRATION OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE investigations and publications of Charles Darwin have had a profound influence upon the progress of science in America as well as in all other parts of the world, but no important memorial of this great naturalist exists in this country. The one hundredth anniversary of Darwin's birth and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the "Origin of Species" fall within the year 1909, and the council of the New York Academy of Sciences proposes that these events be suitably celebrated on Darwin's birthday, February 12, 1909, when addresses are to be delivered by members of the academy setting forth Darwin's achievements in different departments of science, and a bronze bust of Darwin is to be unveiled and presented to the American Museum of Natural History by the president of the academy and accepted by the president of the museum. It is also proposed to hold in connection with the celebration an exhibition at the museum of Darwiniana and objects illustrating Darwin's theory of evolution through natural selection and his work in botanical, zoological and geological research.

A Darwin memorial committee to make all arrangements has been appointed as follows: E. O. Hovey, *Chairman*; J. A. Allen, C. W. Beebe, C. L. Bristol, N. L. Britton, H. C. Bumpus, G. N. Calkins, J. McK. Cattell, F. M. Chapman, C. F. Cox, H. E. Crampton, C. B. Davenport, Bashford Dean, A. W. Grabau, W. T. Hornaday, M. A. Howe, J. F. Kemp, F. A. Lucas, W. D. Matthew, T. H. Morgan, H. F. Osborn, H. H. Rusby, W. B. Scott, J. J. Stevenson, C. H. Townsend, W. M. Wheeler, E. B. Wilson.